# Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 13, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1792. [Whole No. 335.]



*BANK of the UNITED STATES,*

July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th inſtant, to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the inſtitution to the firſt inſtant, viz.

For each ſhare compleated in the month of March, *Twelve Dollars.*

For each ſhare compleated in the month of April *Ten Dollars, Sixty-ſeven Cents.*

For each ſhare compleated in the month of May, *Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.*

For each half-ſhare, *Eight Dollars.*

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(2 w.) JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Preſs, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Uſe of thoſe who believe in the Reſtoration of all Men. Publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding ſaid Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Univerſal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inſerting the above advertiſement, will be acknowledged.

*July* 11. eptf.

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without depoſits,

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FRANCIS WHITE,

Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power, of attorney, or by perſonal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (1aw6w)

24 Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY the 30th March laſt, a NEGRO WOMAN, by the name of CHLOE. She is five feet two and a half inches high; quick ſpoken; upper tooth open; no eye-brows at all; is about 30 years old, but looks much younger. She is well ſtocked with cloaths, long gowns, jackets, &c. She is now paſſing for a free woman, I underſtand, and has changed her name—Whoever takes her up, ſo that the owner gets her, ſhall receive the above reward; and if brought home, all other reaſonable expences, from the ſubſcriber.

JOHN PUZEY.

*Somerſet County, near Princeſs-Ann, Maryland, June 22d*, 1792. (*1aw4w)

WM. CLELAND,

*BOSTON,*

Tranſacts buſineſs in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

*June* 1. (ep1m & 1aw2m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in February laſt, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homeſpun breeches, and a tow ſhirt; the fellow has a yelloviſh complexion, his heighth about five feet ſix or ſeven inches, very ſquare made; has a mark along ſide of his noſe, and one of his inſteps has been burnt, which cauſes the ſinews to draw.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and have all reaſonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

*Head Saſſafras, June* 16, 1792. (*ep1m)

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a ſcar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one ſide, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kerſey coat, cut round, a white kerſey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh ſhirts, each pieced on one ſide, two pair of tow-linen trowſers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, if out of this State, and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and ſecured as aforeſaid, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reaſonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

*Cheſter-Town, June* 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

*May* 2. (t.f.)


GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Maſters or Commanders of veſſels, are publiſhed the following extracts from the Law for eſtabliſhing Poſt-Offices and Poſt-Roads within the United States.

In ſection 10, it is enacted that there ſhall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by ſea, in any private ſhip or veſſel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the ſame ſhall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like poſtage, as other letters are made ſubject to the payment of by this act."

In ſection 12, "That no ſhip or veſſel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a poſt-office is eſtabliſhed, ſhall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the maſter or commander ſhall have delivered to the poſtmaſter, all letters directed to any perſon or perſons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, ſhall be brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, other than ſuch as are directed to the owner or conſignee: but when a veſſel ſhall be bound to another port, than that, at which ſhe may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the ſaid port of delivery, ſhall not be delivered to the poſtmaſter at the port of entry. And it ſhall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ſhips or veſſels, to require from every maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all ſuch letters, except as aforeſaid."

In ſection 13, "That the poſtmaſter to whom ſuch letters may be delivered, ſhall pay to the maſter, commander, or other perſon delivering the ſame, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every ſuch letter or packet; and ſhall obtain from the perſon delivering the ſame, a certificate ſpecifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ſhip or veſſel, and the place from whence ſhe laſt ſailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, ſhall be with his quarterly accounts, tranſmitted to the Poſtmaſter-General, who ſhall credit the amount thereof to the poſtmaſter forwarding the ſame."

*For general information*, the 14th ſection is publiſhed, "And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, other than the Poſtmaſter-General, or his deputies, or perſons by them employed, ſhall take up, receive, order, diſpatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newſpapers, for hire or reward, or ſhall be concerned in ſetting up any foot or horſe poſt, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet ſhall be carried for hire, on any eſtabliſhed poſt-road, or any packet, or other veſſel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general poſt-office may be injured, every perſon, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for every perſon to ſend letters or packets by ſpecial meſſenger.


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☞ This volume compleats the hiſtory, and is peculiarly intereſting.——Subſcribers are deſired to call for their books.


ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of EDWARD MANKIN, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the twenty-eighth day of July next for the ſaid Creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined.

*Salem, June* 25, 1792. (*3)

*FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.*

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

(CONTINUED.)

*Concerning the Imports of the United States.*

THIS part of the national buſineſs has given riſe to doubts, whether the United States are really in a proſperous ſituation. The apprehenſion is believed, however, to have proceeded from ſeveral errors. The eſtimation of the imports has probably been made at the prices current in America, which is more than the United States pay for them, by the total value of the following particulars. 1, Such part of the ſhipping charges abroad as accrue to the benefit of the citizens of the United States, who may be on the ſpot to make the ſhipments; 2. That part of the freight upon them which is paid upon our own veſſels; 3, That part of the premium of inſurance upon them, which is paid to American underwriters or inſurers; 4, The whole amount of the duties of the cuſtom houſe fees, on the goods, which amount to ſeveral million of dollars; 5. The amount of the tonnage and fees on foreign veſſels, which are deductions in favor of the country, from the value of the goods imported in them; 6. The porterage, ſtorage, cooperage, weighing, guaging, meaſuring, commiſſions on ſales here, and other incidental expenſes on that part of the imports which belongs to foreigners; 7. The profits of our merchants on that part of the imports which belongs to them; 8, The waſteage of goods belonging to foreigners between their arrival or time of valuation and the time of ſale; 9, The benefit of credit which is not leſs than two and an half per cent. on the whole value of our imports; and 10, The value of thoſe imported goods which remain in the country, being the proverty of perſons intending to become, or who will ultimately become citizens of the United States. But the apparent or conjectural diſproportion between the exports and imports of the United States, will be conſiderably diminiſhed by the ſales of veſſels to foreigners at home and abroad—the ſales of lands to them—the expenſes of foreigners here—the expenſes of foreign veſſels, and the coſt of their ſea ſtores—their commiſſions on the ſhipment of their cargoes, and on the diſburſement of their veſſels, as already obſerved in treating of our exports. Beſides theſe, the freight of goods to foreign countries in our veſſels (not leſs, probably, than three millions of dollars) and the profits upon all the goods exported on the account of our own citizens, contribute very much to encreaſe the fund, wherewith our imports are purchaſed and paid for. An eſtimate, which ſhall comprehend all theſe items at their true value, is neceſſary to form a ſatisfactory opinion of the balance on our trade. From ſuch an eſtimation (which has been made) there would reſult no reaſon to doubt our proſperity; nor will this appear queſtionable, when it is remembered that the outward freights on our own veſſels and the duties on goods imported, amount together to 6,400,000 dollars, which is more than one third of our exports. The balance of trade has been aptly denominated the metaphyſics of commerce. To determine it with indiſputable certainty requires as accurate and elaborate an inveſtigation as a metaphyſical queſtion: and though this aſſertion proves nothing, it will inſpire us with due caution againſt haſtily adopting unfavorable concluſions.

An opinion ſomewhat ſingular and of conſiderable importance will be hazarded upon this ſubject. The United States, to make the utmoſt advantage of things in their preſent improveable ſituation, ſhould have little or no balance in their favor on their general commerce. If their exports, outward freights, ſales of veſſels and lands, &c. amount to twenty-four million of dollars per annum, they will find their true intereſt in importing the whole value in well ſelected commodities. It is better, for example, that they import molaſſes, hemp, cotton, wool, bar-iron, hides, ſkins, furs, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, copper, tin, braſs, paper, mahogany, &c. to manufacture; tools for artizans, and materials and utenſils for conſtructing works, improving waſte lands and cultivating farms, and breeding cattle, horſes and ſheep, than that they ſhould bring back the equivalent in gold or ſilver.

The ſum we annually import in articles of that nature, more precious to us than the moſt precious metals, would conſtitute an immenſe balance in our favor; ſuch, indeed, as would in a few years oppreſs our country with too copious a circulating medium, or compel us to export it.

That the exports and other means of paying for our imports are much more adequate to the occaſion, than they were during ſeveral years ſubſequent to the peace, is manifeſt from the ſtate of our private credit in Europe.

A diſtinction, and it is conceived, a very important one, has been already intimated in favor of ſuch of our imports as are of a nature adapted to enhance the value of our lands, or to employ or aſſiſt our citizens: and in regard to thoſe which are for immediate conſumption, the quantity cannot be in proportion to our former imports conſidering the increaſe of population.—We have almoſt abſolutely ceaſed to import ſhoes, boots, ſadlery, coarſe hats, plate, ſnuff, manufactured tobacco, cabinet wares, carriages, wool and cotton cards, hanging paper, gun powder and other articles; and we have exceedingly diminiſhed our importation of coarſe linnen and woolen goods, cordage, copper utenſils, tin utenſils, malt liquors, loaf ſugar, ſteel, paper, playing cards, glue, wafers, fine hats, braziery, watches and clocks, cheeſe, &c. and we either make theſe articles from native productions, by which the whole value is ſtruck off from our imports, or we manufacture them from foreign raw materials, which coſt leſs than the goods uſed to do, eſpecially as they often yield a great freight to our own veſſels. Thus the freight of molaſſes to make rum, imported in one year, at two dollars per hhd. was not leſs than 140,000 dollars. The ſame obſervation occurs as to hemp, cotton, iron, copper, braſs, tin, ſalt petre, ſulphur, mahogany, hides, dye woods, and other raw materials.

From theſe circumſtantial evidences, there would appear to be little danger of miſtake, in concluding, that our imports, in a medium of two or three years, have not been diſproportionate to our exports, and other ſafe and regular means of balancing the amount of our ſupplies. But though the documents for a compariſon between the preſent imports and thoſe antecedent to the revolution, are leſs perfect than is to be deſired, ſome which offer are worthy of attention. Our imports from Great-Britain in 1770, making ſome addition for thoſe from Ireland, and adding twenty per cent. to bring them to their market value, were worth here above 2,400,000l. ſterling. In this item, the information obtained from a report of the Lords of the Britiſh privy council is principally relied on though a part of it is ſupplementary information. To this ſum is to be added, a proportion of the imports into all the American colonies in 1770, from all the reſt of the world but Great-Britain, which, after deducting therefrom 23,000l. ſterl. for the value imported into Bermuda, the northern Britiſh colonies, and Newfoundland, leaves 1,050,000l. at the value here. The total value of our imports in 1770, would then appear to have been more than 3,450,000, or about 15,000,000 dollars as they would have ſold in the American market, excluſive of the contraband trade which was conſiderable. This will be ſeen by a reference to the firſt number of theſe reflections, to be full ſeven millions more than our exports at the ſame time. If then our imports were to bear the ſame proportion to 18,250,000 dollars (our preſent exports) the former might be above 24,000,000 dollars, without creating more alarm than we had then reaſon to feel. This view of the ſubject may convince us, that our imports were too copious, at leaſt in ſome quarters, for ſeveral years before the war; and hence we find a heavy load of private debt was created and remains upon ſome of the citizens of the United States at this day. Happily for the United States, the reduction of the prices of ſupplies, by the preſent freedom of their commerce, by the agency of ſkilful merchants, inſtead of planters inexperienced in trade, by the introduction of machinery in Europe, and by their own manufacturing induſtry, has kept down their imports many millions of dollars below that ſum, although the impoſt and tonnage have directly or indirectly contributed to enhance the nominal amount without increaſing the ſum to be paid for them abroad.

*A Sketch of the general Trade of the United States.*

IN taking a ſurvey of the American commerce, the attention is pleaſingly attracted to the increaſe of ſhip building, the new manufactories of articles neceſſary to the equipment of veſſels, and the improvement in the art of ſhip building, as well as the ſuperior quality of the materials now uſed in their conſtruction. The largeſt number of veſſels built in any one year before the late war, as far as it can be aſcertained, was equal to 24,358 tons, and at leaſt 32,000 tons of ſuperior quality were built in 1791. The timber and plank are more choſen, and iron is more copiouſly uſed at this time becauſe the veſſels are not intended for ſale, and the ſenſible practice of ſalting them is becoming very frequent. It is important, too, that the art of ſhip building is diffuſed more generally than any other equally important one which is carried on within the United States.

The export trade in our produce is more beneficial than heretofore to the landed intereſt, becauſe the cultivators do not, as formerly, anticipate upon their crops abroad, by ordering out ſupplies at the diſcretion of the European merchant, to be paid for in ſhipments of their crops on their own account and riſque. The planters in Maryland and Virginia, particularly the tobacco planters, ſuffered extremely by an inconſiderate purſuit of that practice before the revolution. The American merchant is now more frequently their importer; and as he underſtands the mode of procuring goods cheap, the real profits of the import and export trade of the country, are in a greater degree divided between the planter and the trader.

The reduction of the prices of Eaſt-India and China goods, of every ſpecies of manufactures in which labor-ſaving machinery and ſlight apply, and of wines, occaſion our imports to be obtained on more favorable terms. This beneficial effect is increaſed by the freedom of our import trade, which lets in the productions and manufactures of all countries by a direct intercourſe with them, which was formerly forbidden. From the ſame cauſe, ſuperior prices for our produce and manufactured articles have been obtained. If tobacco is becoming an exception, it is to be remembered, that great prices were obtained for it till lately, and that the extraordinary quantity raiſed is ſufficient to account for its fall.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE UNITED STATES.

HAIL riſing States!—let envy blot her page,
And diſappointed malice vent her rage;
Thy councils ſteady, built on wiſdom's plan,
While laws ſupport the ſacred rights of man;
"Peace, liberty and ſafety," here ſhall reign,
While ſun and moon and ſtars and ſkies remain.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 23.

A LETTER was written by the King on Friday night, addreſſed to Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of England, declaring that he had no further occaſion for his ſervices.

It was remarkable, that Lord Thurlow preſided as uſual in his place in the Court of Chancery on Saturday; and it is to be wiſhed that a reconciliation may take place between the jarring parties.

Mr. Pitt having conſidered the conduct of the Lord Chancellor on the national income and expenditure bill, not only as a direct and decided mark of hoſtility to his miniſterial meaſures, but having alſo felt the language made uſe of on the occaſion as a perſonal affront to himſelf, he formed a reſolution of reſigning his ſituation, if Lord Thurlow was permitted to hold the Chancery Seals.

To develope the cauſes of the rupture between Lord Thurlow and Mr. Pitt, which has terminated in the removal of the former from the King's Councils, would be no eaſy taſk. Their differences are of long ſtanding, and have become inveterate by indulgence. They began on the queſtion of Mr. Haſtings' trial in 1786, and hardly one meaſure has occured ſince that time, upon which they have cordially agreed. Strong and mutual attachment betwen his Majeſty and the noble Lord, retained him in office againſt the wiſhes of Mr. Pitt; and it is a fact, that now he is diſmiſſed through the hoſtility of a certain diſtinguiſhed perſon, whoſe occaſional interference in political intrigue is at length matter of record.

None of his friends retire with him. The Marquis of Stafford continues in place, and the noble and learned Lord has the ſatisfaction of knowing that he carries his Majeſty's approbation into private life, from which it is not improbable but he may ſoon be recalled.

His diſmiſſion was direct. He received a letter from Mr. Dundas, intimating the King's pleaſure, that he would be ready, in a few days, to accept the offer which he had made, of reſigning the ſeals. He keeps them till to morrow, againſt which time a commiſſion will be ready for putting them into the hands of three judges, who are ſaid to be Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Juſtice Buller, and Mr. Juſtice Wilſon.

Letters from the Eaſt-Indies were received from Lord Cornwallis, by the Queen, and Minerva ſhips, dated the 20th January 1792, by which we learn that the ſtrong Hill fort of Nundy Durgum was carried by aſſault on the 24th of October laſt; a poſt of infinite conſequence, as it ſecures extenſive communications behind the army: the firſt Killader and Bukſhey were taken priſoners, and the ſecond Killader and a few of the garriſon were killed, but the greateſt part of them eſcaped by ſcrambling down the rocks on the back of the fort. Major Cowdie has alſo reduced the fort of Rymunghers; and General Meadows took by ſtorm on the night of the 17th October, the amazing ſtrong fort of Nundy Droog; it conſiſted of about 700 men, the major part of whom eſcaped down the rock; but the 1ſt and 2d Killedars and the Bukſhey were made priſoners. Severndroog, a fortreſs hitherto deemed impregnable has likewiſe been carried by aſſault. Lord Cornwallis is expected to reach Seringapatam by the 25th January, ſo that accounts of the capture of that place may be looked for ſhortly.

Information is ſaid to be received by the Flanders mail, that La Fayette is gone with his army of 50,000 men to beſiege Namur.

Report ſtates, that M. Rochambeau, after the repulſe of M. Biron, immediately marched with his force to renew the attack of Mons, and it was expected that he muſt ſucceed.

On the 4th ult. the Comte de Kellar, miniſter of Pruſſia to the United Netherlands, delivered a memorial, to which a categorical anſwer was demanded, whether their High Mightineſſes would or would not ſtill retain in their pay and ſervice the troops of Anſpach; and that his Royal Maſter would, in the latter caſe, cauſe them to be removed from the territories of Holland.

In reply to this memorial, on the 24th ult. their High Mightineſſes, with the concurrence of the Prince Stadtholder, reſolved to retain one year longer in their pay and ſervice, not only the troops of Anſpach, but alſo thoſe of Brunſwick and Mecklenburg. The provinces of Guelder, Utrecht, Friezeland, Overyſſel, and Groningen, have already given an affirmative to this ſtep; and their High Mightineſſes have ordered a requiſition to be made to the provinces of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, who have hitherto only conſented to the retaining of the troops of Brunſwick.

The Poliſh Church is ſaid to have given the greateſt proof of patriotiſm which an Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment could poſſibly give, by ſacrificing its revenues to the ſervice of the ſtate, and reſerving only a living for its own clergy.

The mines of Mexico, in poſſeſſion of Spain, have produced more during the laſt year, than in any one ſince they were firſt diſcovered. The amount of coined gold and ſilver, for 1791, is 21,121,713 crowns, beſides the value of 2,000,000 of crowns not coined.

The following are the ſtations of the French General Officers:

Army of Rochambeau, comprizing the firſt and ſixth diviſions.—Marechal Rochambeau at Valenciennes; Lieutenant-Generals d'Aumont, at Liſle; de Floeck, at Dunkirk; Crillon, ſen. at Valenciennes; Caulaincourt, at Arras; d'Harville, at Cambray. Nine Camp Marechals in the above mentioned places.

Army of la Fayette, comprehending the ſecond, third and fourth diviſions. Monſ. de la Fayette, at Metz; Lieutenant Generals de Wittgenſtein and de Bellemont, at Metz; Crillon, jun. at Nancy; Paiquet, at Thionville; Defranc, at Luneville. Fourteen Camp Marchals in the before mentioned places.

Army of Luckner, comprehending the fifth and ſeventh diviſions. Monſ. Luckner, at Straſbourg; Lieutenant General de Gell, at Straſbourg; La Molier, at Beſancon: De Cuſtine, Kellerman, at Landau. Eleven Camp Marechals at the above mentioned places.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 11.

LIBEL BILL.

The opinions of the Judges on the queſtions referred to them by the Houſe on the Libel Bill, were this day delivered; in which the Judges, (excepting Lord Loughborough) were unanimous, that innuendoes were matter of law; and that the truth of a libel was not to be admitted to advance in his defence the plea of his having been in ſport.

On the motion of Lord Camden, the opinions of the Judges was ordered to be printed.

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[From a Paris Paper of May 17.]

*Extract of a letter from the Camp of Tiercelet, (a camp of one of the diviſions of La Fayette's army) dated May 4, 1791.*

"The imagination of modern men cannot conceive the ſituation of affairs here now. It is no longer of want of diſcipline that we ſhould complain—that word does not convey the idea. We are in the laſt ſtage of political diſſolution. If what befel M. Theobald Dillon, and the Auſtrian priſoners, is not ſufficient to convince you, behold an army, in cool blood, and without a ſhadow of reaſon, attempting to hang their General in the centre of the camp, who owes his life to the grenadier company of the regiment of Armagnac.

"Obſerve at the ſame time M. Oberlin, Lt. Col. of Huſſars, attempted to be murdered by the diſcharge of 300 muſquets. Obſerve a private of the National Guards, about to be proclaimed commander in chief of this army. This rebellion is quelled; but the principles that led to it are working, and the very firſt opportunity they will again ſhew themſelves. M. de Ricce, convinced that his talents and patriotiſm are unequal to the taſk of commanding under ſuch circumſtances, has ſent his reſignation to the Miniſter of War. It is probable that M. M. de Crillon and de Whimpſen, will alſo retire, having been witneſſes to this ſcene."

ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY.

*From Valenciennes, May 11.*

M. le Marechal de Rochambeau is informed, only through the medium of the public prints, that his reſignation has been accepted by the King, and that M. Marechal Luckner is to ſucceed him. No official diſpatch has yet reached him on this head, ſo that his whole army, who love him, and whoſe confidence he perfectly commands, are in a ſtate of anxious expectation. It cannot be ſaid that the general partakes of this anxiety; his care and activity, though on the eve of retiring, are, if any thing, encreaſed. His ſucceſſor cannot proceed more wiſely, prudently and vigorouſly. Yet the enemy informed of our diviſions, of the affronts the General has met with, and of the diſcontent ſhewn by part of the troops, appear diſpoſed to bear hard on the northern army. A body of 15 or 18,000 men is collected on this ſide of Mons. General Bender and Prince Saxe-Teſchen are to command it. They now and then venture to make trifling incurſions into our territory; but the cordon of our troops has conſtantly driven them back, with loſs on their ſide.

M. de Noailles commands this cordon, which is compoſed of three regiments of Chaſſeurs, on horſeback, one of huzars of Eſterhazy, and of a few companies of grenadiers of the line and national troops. They are perfectly well diſciplined, ſhew the greateſt zeal and incredible activity. The remainder of the troops are anxious to retrieve their character.

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RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

*May 20.* Some weeks ago, a private of the regiment of Blues went to a houſe of ill-fame in this town, when on ſome diſpute, one Buſby ſtruck the ſoldier ſo violent a blow on the head with a glaſs bottle, that being moved to Coventry, after a few days he died. A Coroner's inqueſt was taken; and in conſequence of the verdict, the Coroner's warrant came here, and Buſby and others preſent at the conflict were committed to gaol. The populace were determined to take vengeance on every houſe of a like deſcription in the town.—This is the origin of the riots at Birmingham, which roſe to ſuch a height as to produce the interpoſition of the military, but not till a number of houſes were gutted of their contens.

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*NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, May 3.*

*Repulſe of the French from Tournay.*

The miniſter at war gave the following account.

A detachment from the garriſon of Liſle, marched on the 28th of April in the evening to attack Tournay. This detachment met the enemy at about three leagues diſtance from the city, and the following is the melancholy iſſue of the combat, according to the account given of it in the letter of M. Chaumont, adjutant-general to M. Rochambeau.

*Copy of the letter of M. Chaumont, adjutant general, dated Liſle, April 29, 1792, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.*

"M. Dillon's troops are chaſed into Liſle in the moſt dreadful confuſion; half the men and horſes dead and diſabled on the road by fatigue and wounds. M Daumont is mounting his horſe to collect what remains of the ſecond battalion and national guards he can, to prevent the enemy from purſuing, even to the Place d'Armes. There is a cry of treachery. I am the victim of their baſe calumnies.

(A true copy)

"Marſhal Rochambeau."

The verbal report of an officer ſent to M. Rochambeau, computes the loſs at from 260 to 300 men, killed or wounded. Such is the unfortunate event which the enemies of the conſtitution will not fail to exaggerate. It is, however, one of thoſe which we muſt expect; for war is but a tiſſue of miſcarriage and ſucceſs, and it is in the hour of defeat, that courage ſhould be moſt conſpicuous. But there are misfortunes which we may foreſee, of which the danger is great, and the conſequence would be the diſſolution of the public force, if the aſſembly ſhould not haſten by the firmeſt meaſures, to provide a remedy.

It appears that M. Theobald Dillon, Marechal de Camp, who has hitherto ſhewn as much zeal for the ſervice, as attachment to the ſupport of the conſtitution, met death near the city which ought to have protected his retreat, and that he fell by the hands of thoſe for whom and with whom he had juſt been fighting (a murmur of indignation) I am informed of this cruel event by a note from the adjutant general, whom I ſent to Marſhal Rochambeau, and by the letter of M. Daumont to that general, of which the following are copies:

PARIS, April 30.

"I addreſs to the Miniſter at war the copy of a letter, which Marſhal Rochambeau received from M. Daumont, at one this morning, juſt as I was ſetting off, and his diſpatches were cloſed.

"This letter was brought by an officer of the regiment of Chaſſeurs of Languedoc, who had the greateſt difficulty in getting out of Liſle; and who added verbally that M. Theobald Dillon, marechal de camp, had been maſſacred in a barn, to which he fled for ſhelter from an inſurrection that had broke out among the the troops during their flight; that M. Chaumont his aid-de-camp, brother to the adjutant-general, M. Berthois, an officer of engineers, a Cure, and ſeveral Tyroleſe Chaſſeurs, taken priſoners, had been hanged at Liſle, (a burſt of indignation from all parts of the hall) that at the time of his departure the inſurrection was ſtill very ſtrong.

"The higheſt praiſes are beſtowed on the Chaſſeurs, formerly Languedoc, for their conduct both in the action and during the inſurrection.

"The Adju. General of the army."

Copy of a letter from M. Daumont to marſhal Rochambeau, received at Valenciennes, April 30th, at one in the morning.

"M. LE MARECHAL,

"M. Chaumont has already given you an account of the diſaſtrous event of this morning; all is here in the moſt cruel fermentation; I am making every exertion to reſtore tranquility, may I have the good fortune to ſucceed.

"M. Berthois is dead. We have not yet an exact account of our real loſs in men and horſes. The battalions and ſquadrons are ſo fatigued, that it will be impoſſible for them to ſet out to morrow to rejoin you, or perhaps even the day after. Send me orders to direct my conduct. If my ſtrength and my knowledge were equal to my patriotiſm, I might perhaps be of ſervice; but unfortunately zeal is not enough in ſuch a criſis as the preſent. I am with reſpect, &c. &c. I learn that Dillon is dead."

A true copy of the letter communicated to me by Marſhal Rochambeau. (Signed) ALEX BERTHEIR.

*Repulſe of the French from Mons.*

Valenciennes, April 30th.

"War having been declared againſt the King of Hungary, the French miniſtry thought it adviſeable to order different bodies of troops to enter the low countries—one forming the advanced guard of about 10,000 men, under the command of Lieutenant-General Biron, was to preſent itſelf before Mons, in order to ſound the diſpoſitions of the Auſtrian ſoldiers, and the inhabitants of the country. A body of cavalry, conſiſting of ten ſquadrons, commanded by M. Theobald Dillon, Marechal de Camp, was directed to march at the ſame time for Tournay. M. Carl was to march with a detachment of 1200 men to Furnes. The object of all theſe movements was to divide the enemy's forces. Valenciennes was the place of rendezvous for the troops that Marſhal Rochambeau was to draw from the garriſons, to ſupport as a ſecond line, the body under M. Biron. The diſaſter that befel M. Dillon, having obliged the body of Cavalry to return to Liſle, diſconcerted the general plan.

"M. Biron left Valenciennes on the 28th in the morning, took poſſeſſion of Quievrain in the evening, diſlodged the Auſtrians from all the poſts which they occupied between Quievrain and Mons, and on the evening of the 29th, arrived within a ſhort diſtance of the town. Then it was that he diſcovered the Auſtrian army on the heights, in an advanta-

geous position, and appearing to be much more considerable than he had reason to expect.

From these circumstances he inferred that the enemy had been sufficiently apprized of his design, to enable them to prepare for defence. He however passed the night in sight of the enemy, having taken care in the evening to acquaint Marshal Rochambeau of his situation. His army seemed to be in the best possible disposition, when all of a sudden he was informed that a part of the Queen's regiment was retreating. He flew after them alone, and succeeded in bringing them back, but found the army on his return in the greatest alarm and agitation. The fugitives had given out, on commencing their retreat, that the general was gone over to the enemy. The disorder which this false report had spread generally through the army, did not escape the notice of the Austrian troops; they attacked; and although M. Biron could not restore order entirely, he conducted his retreat with so much judgment and firmness, that although pursued for more than four leagues, it was impossible for the enemy to cut him off.

He then resolved to gain the position which he occupied in the evening above Quievrain. The post was already occupied by the Austrians—with a single battalion he dislodged the Hullans, and took possession of it: but a reinforcement was necessary to maintain it. He ran himself to bring up a second battalion and two pieces of cannot; but either owing to mistake occasioned by clouds of dust, which made some bodies of our troops fire on each other, while parties of Hullans were keeping up a warm discharge upon them; or to the rest of the army collected in the woods to take breath, being exhausted by hunger and fatigue, he found it impossible to effect his purpose.

All our troops then fell back to Valenciennes.

Our loss cannot yet be ascertained. It is however probable that the loss of the enemy is more considerable than ours.

The second battalion of national volunteers of Paris and the hussars of Esterhazy, did particular execution among the Hullans. These two corps by their ardour, their firmness, their courage, and above all by their discipline, gave an example, that if followed by the rest of the troops, especially the 5th and 6th regiments of dragoons, would have insured the success of the expedition.

The greater part of the baggage and artillery was saved.

Marshal Rochambeau, to cover their entrance into the town, advanced with three regiments up the heights of the hill and under the guns of the place. At eight in the evening he was fired on by some detached parties of Austrians that were scowering the plain.

M. Biron was the last man of his army that entered Valenciennes. He immediately repaired to the municipality to assure them that the town was in no danger. He received testimonies of esteem and affection both from the citizens and the soldiers.

The Leyden Gazette states, that an engagement took place between the French and the Austrians towards Furnes, from which the latter, after the loss of a few men, retreated, but it does not appear whether the account refers to either of the defeats above mentioned, or to a third of the detachment of 1200 men, expected to march against Furnes under M. Carl.

The Minister at War has renewed his demand that the Assembly should make the most effectual provision for the maintenance of order. He said, that when it was determined to make war, it was resolved in council to penetrate into Brabant.

1. That the war might be withdrawn from a frontier but 50 leagues from Paris.

2. To prevent the assembling of the force of the enemy, and to act before they had made their plans of operation, fixed their magazines, and taken their ground.

3. To second the ardour of the troops who were eager to make their attack.

4. To profit from the dispositions of the people of Brabant, who according to report were anxious to second us; and to chase from the frontiers the troops that had forced us to arm.

This was chiefly the ground upon which the ministers determined unanimously to make the attack. Though the troops indeed wanted many of their stores, it was not thought right to retard them in their march; and it was thought at the same time, that the want of discipline, so necessary to regular action, was not an obstacle that ought to stop their motions, as, if it were true that the country was dissatisfied, discipline was not necessary to their success. The same argument applied to the want of knowledge of the troops, and to want of experience in some of the generals, as a regular war was not the object. The movements of the army of M. Luckner were to be merely defensive, because that frontier is opposite to States with whom we are not at war. The army of M. la Fayette was to be detached towards Givet, and the General himself to attack Namur, in concert with M. de Rochambeau. M. Dillon, in whose detachment there appeared the same disorder as in that of M. de Biron, and of which he became the unhappy victim, was ordered only to make a false attack upon Tournay. He ought not to have had infantry, and his instructions were not to risk an engagement. He has apparently been forced to depart from his orders, in taking battalions who did not know the danger of their inconsiderate zeal, or who, perhaps were excited by traitors, seduced by the enemy, to cry out treason, and to put the army into disorder.

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*Extract of a letter from Stockholm, April 20.*

"The day before yesterday the followidg sentence was passed on Ankarstrom:

"That he is adjudged infamous, and unworthy the rights of a citizen.

"That he shall be put into the pillory for two hours in the forenoon, on three successive days, and be whipt with six pair of rods.

"That his head shall be severed from his body, his right hand cut off, and his thus mutilated body shall be impalled, and an inscription to be placed on the pillory as follows:—Johan Jacob Ankerstrom, Assassin of the King.

"He was pillored and whipped yesterday for the first time.

"The Duke Regent has given his property to his children, who are to change their names, tho' it was forfeited to the state by the laws."

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 30.*

"The French revolution will make cowards of mankind: for where is the people however galled by the yoke of oppression, that will dare seek for the redress of grievances, for fear of substituting worse in their stead?

"The duke de Chartres, though only in his 19th year, is already a major-general.

"Condorcet is losing all the virtuous friends he had; his insolent treatment of the King and Queen, when he mentions them in his journal, is the chief cause.

"Mr. Chodieu, who the well-informed prints of London killed, is alive and merry. Monsieur Gouvion despised him too much to call him to the field.

"The gentlemen attached to the French Legation, have been lately treated with the utmost contempt at Liege: and the Prince Bishop seemed to countenance the insult.

"The Swiss Regiment of Ernest is marching through Savoy into Switzerland; the Colonel having previously sent back to Court the red ribband, which the King of France had conferred on him, as a testimony of his satisfaction at his generous conduct. Agreeable to treaty, the Swiss Cantons have collectively written to the different regiments of their country in the pay of France, not to concur in an attack on the German Empire. Thus do the Jacobins lose 15,000 well-disciplined fighting men."

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GEORGE-TOWN, July 7.

FEDERAL BRIDGE PROCESSION.

On the fourth instant, being the anniversary of American Independence, the artists and workmen concerned in erecting the Federal Bridge over Rock Creek in this district, met in procession at Mr. Suter's Fountain Inn, in this city, from whence they conducted the commissioners of the federal buildings, accompanied by Major Ellicott, and a number of the respectable citizens of this place, to the eastern abutment of the bridge, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by the gentlemen commissioners, in due form, and a discourse delivered by Mr. William H. Ker.——During the performance of the ceremony the following toasts were drank, and a gun fired to each respectively—after which the company returned in the same order of procession to Mr. Suter's, where the remainder of the day was spent as the occasion merited.

*ORDER OF PROCESSION.*

Major Ellicott, geographer-general for the United States, and the flag-bearer, (preceded by music) in front.

Fifteen gentlemen, (including Major Ellicott) representing the fifteen United States.

The Commissioners—J. Johnson, D. Carroll, and D. Stewart, Esquires.

The Treasurer and Secretaries of the Federal Buildings.

The artists and workmen concerned in erecting the Federal Bridge, preceded by Mr. Leonard Harbaugh, &c.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by first spreading the mortar—placing the stone—leveling it—and settling it by three strokes with a hammer, in the name of the Nation, the Law, and the President; after which the following toast was drank by the gentlemen commissioners, viz.

May the Union of America be as strong as an arch supported by the pillars of justice and equal liberty—and the City of Washington become the key-stone.

The following Toasts were drank by the Fifteen Gentlemen representing the United States, viz.

1. The United States.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Vice-President of the United States.
4. The territory of Columbia.
5. The city of Washington.
6. The agricultural interest of our country.
7. Arts and manufactures.
8. The commerce of the United States.
9. The liberty of the press—may it never be infringed by the sons of Columbia.
10. May the mechanics of our country continue to support that rank in society to which they are entitled from their usefulness.
11. May the inhabitants of the city of Washington be deeply impressed with those manly sentiments of freedom which gave rise to the declaration of independence.
12. May the citizens of Columbia be distinguished by their attention to those acts which dignify human nature
13. May the honored name of Washington, with which this city is dignified, ever protect its inhabitants from the insolent airs of aristocracy.
14. The French patriots—may their enemies vanish like vapour before the rising sun of liberty.
15. May the minds of the unhappy savages of America be disposed to cultivate the arts of peace, and form a lasting union with the United States.

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NEW-YORK, July 11.

Yesterday arrived in this City the Honorable JOHN JAY, Chief Justice of the United States, from the Eastern Circuit. A large number of the *Friends to Liberty* having heard of his approach, determined to shew their respect for the man to whom the people of this state at the late election for governor gave a majority of votes; they accordingly went out and met Mr. Jay at Mandevill's tavern, from whence he was attended by a large concourse of citizens on horseback and in carriages to town. On his entering the city he was saluted by a discharge of artillery, the ringing of the bells, and the universal acclamations of the citizens, who conducted him amidst repeated plaudits to his house in Broadway.

# Philadelphia, July 14.

*Abstract of further European Intelligence.*

ANOTHER pretender to the throne of Morocco has made his appearance; his name is Muly Abderhaman; he is from the coast of Guinea, and his party is already considerable. The patriots of Ireland are forming associations in various parts of the kingdom, by the stile of "Society's of United Irishmen;" many spirited publications in the form of resolutions and addresses have been issued from the press and are in circulation. M. Dillon was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and fortieth of his military service.—The French manifesto drawn up by M. Condorcet, in consequence of the war, disclaims plunder, massacre, and acquisition of territory; no letters of marque, are to be granted—and if the *creatures* of their enemy are taken in the act of piracy they are to be punished according to law; it says further "That the *brave men* who may quit the ranks of infamy, to join the *animated army* of the free, shall be honored, cherished and rewarded. A magazine has blown up in Marseilles, containing a considerable quantity of ammunition and military stores—a body of national artillery on guard, near the spot, almost all perished—what occasioned this accident is not known. An article under the Paris head of April 30, says, the Austrian soldiers are deserting the colours of patriotism, and that a company of grenadiers have come over to the northern army. M. Biron in his letter to the Minister of war, says, "I ought to tell you, that I found the country entirely declared against us; not one patriot gave us intelligence, not one joined us, not one deserter came in." M. Rochambeau in his letter to the King imputes the misfortunes of the army to the contrary counsels, and instructions of the French ministry; the campaign he says in consequence of these positive instructions was brought on fifteen days sooner than was at first intended; he says his representations to the ministers have not been attended to for one moment, nor the information he gave on the subject of not seeing any disposition on the part of the Austrian troops to come over to the French. He says that after the repeated and contradictory messages which he has received from the council, he entreats his majesty to accept of his resignation—still professing his attachment to his country, and his determination to defend the State against all its enemies, according to the oath he had taken.

Paris by the last accounts was quiet, notwithstanding many infamous attempts to excite the people to outrage.

The news of the atrocities committed at Lisle made a much deeper impression than the defeat of the army; but there were said not to be so bad as at first represented, particularly no Austrian prisoners were massacred. M. de Biron mentions in handsome terms the behavior of the two sons of M. d'Orleans who were volunteers in the army, and in the late actions.

Several letters were read in the National Assembly from the municipality of Valenciennes, dated May 4 and 6, setting forth what they conceived to be the causes of the late misfortunes, that the army was now fully sensible of their error in distrusting M. Rochambeau, and that they desired nothing more earnestly than his continuing to command them, to give them an opportunity of atoning for the injustice they had done him.

M. Prouveur moved a representation to the King to continue M. Rochambeau in the command. This motion was opposed as unconstitutional; and it was proposed to vote, that M. Rochambeau had continued to deserve the confidence of the National Assembly. After some debate on the form, it was carried in the following terms:

The National Assembly having heard a letter read from the municipality of Valenciennes, expressing the confidence which the citizens and the army have professed in M. Rochambeau, resolves that mention shall be made in the minutes, of the satisfaction with which the reading of this letter was heard by the Assembly, and passed to the order of the day.

At the opening of each sitting, since the declaration of the war, a number of patriotic gifts have been received.

An attempt it seems has been made to burn the house of commons and would have succeeded in a few minutes more, had not a discovery prevented; an old pair of breeches containing combustibles, on fire and part consumed was found in a small closet, a hole was made in the cieling above the fire; no further discoveries had been made.

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By accounts from the State of New-York it appears, that Mr. Jay has received the most flattering testimonials of the respect and attachment of the citizens of Lansingburg, Albany, Hudson and other places, during a tour through the upper counties of that State.

Accounts from South-Carolina and Georgia, are very unfavorable with respect to their crops; no rains of any consequence having fallen in the more eastern districts of those States since April.

Wednesday last the President of the United States and his Lady, left this city, on a tour to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Secretary Lear and family, are gone on a visit to Portsmouth New-Hampshire.

Accounts from all parts of the United States inform of the celebration of the anniversary of independence, with that sentiment, social union and pleasure, which have heretofore distinguished the commemoration of that glorious event.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have chosen Samuel Livermore, Esq. a Senator of the United States, in the room of Paine Wingate, Esq. whose time expires in March next.

The last Monday in August next, the electors of President and Vice-President, and four Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in that State.

Capt. Fleming, from Havre-de-Grace, brings a confirmation of the news received by the York Pilot Boat and Ship Olive Branch. The repulse of the French from Mons and Tournay. The murder of Dillon with its aggravating circumstances. Rochambeau had certainly resigned. A report, however, was current, that he had been prevailed upon to resume the command. The patriots did not appear dispirited. Paris, Havre and the neighboring country were in a state of perfect tranquility at the date of these accounts. Capt. Fleming brings no news later than that already received.

The Pittsburgh Gazette by Yesterday's Mail contains nothing new.

The fire works intended to have been exhibited on the 4th inst. are, we hear, to be displayed this evening, in honor of the anniversary of the Revolution of France.

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our last*

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*WANTED—TO RENT,*

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

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TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

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TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

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THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

*Philadelphia, July 10, 1792.* (tf)

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*To be published by Subscription,*

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

*Old Congress,*

From their first Meeting in September 1774, to their final Dissolution in March 1789:

COMPRISING, at full length, every important resolution, order, address, declaration, &c. contained in the thirteen volumes of their journals—a concise summary of the less interesting parts—an alphabetical list of appointments, promotions, and resignations—a collective view of the public expenditures, &c. &c.—the whole intended to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the original journals, which are now *out of print*, and of which the entire substance, un-incumbered with official formalities and repetitions, will here be given in about one fourth of their present bulk—accompanied with *one* complete general Index:——

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A copious and valuable collection of original

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*Secret Journals*

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JOHN CAREY.

*No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia.* (tf)

## THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS.

By *JOEL BARLOW*, Esquire.

(CONCLUDED.)

AND didſt thou hope, by thy infuriate quill
To rouſe mankind the blood of realms to ſpill?
Then to reſtore, on death devoted plains,
Their ſcourge to tyrants, and to man his chains?
To ſwell their ſouls with thy own bigot rage,
And blot the glories of ſo bright an age?
Firſt ſtretch thy arm, and, with leſs impious might,
Wipe out the ſtars, and quench the ſolar light:
"*For heav'n and earth,*" the voice of God ordains,
"*Shall paſs and periſh, but my word remains.*"
Th' eternal WORD, which gave, in ſpite of thee,
REASON to man, that bids the man be free.

Thou could'ſt not hope: 'twas Heav'n's returning grace,
In kind compaſſion to our injur'd race,
Which ſtript that ſoul, ere it ſhould flee from hence,
Of the laſt garb of decency or ſenſe,
Leſt thee its own foul horrors to diſplay,
In all the blackneſs of its native day,
To ſink at laſt, from earth's glad ſurface hurl'd,
The ſordid ſov'reign of the letter'd world.

In ſome ſad hour, ere death's dim terrors ſpread,
Ere ſeas of dark oblivion whelm thy head,
Reflect, loſt man,—If thoſe, thy kindred knaves,
O'er the broad Rhine whoſe flag rebellious waves,
Once draw the ſword; its burning point ſhall bring
To thy quick nerves a never-ending ſtring;
The blood they ſhed thy weight of wo ſhall ſwell,
And their grim ghoſts for ever with thee dwell.

Learn hence, ye tyrants, ere ye learn too late,
Of all your craft th' inevitable fate.
The hour is come, the world's unclofing eyes
Diſcern with rapture where its wiſdom lies;
From weſtern heav'ns th' inverted Orient ſprings,
The morn of man, the dreadful night of kings.
Dim, like the day-ſtruck owl, ye grope in light,
No arm for combat, no reſource in flight;
If on your guards your lingering hopes repoſe,
Your guards are men, and men you've made your foes;
If to your rocky ramparts ye repair,
De Launay's fate can tell your fortune there.
No turn, no ſhift, no courtly arts avail,
Each maſk is broken, all illuſions fail;
Driv'n to your laſt retreat of ſhame and fear,
One counſel waits you, one relief is near:
By worth internal, riſe to ſelf-wrought fame,
Your equal rank, your human kindred claim;
'Tis Reaſon's choice, 'tis Wiſdom's final plan,
To drop the monarch and aſſume the man.

Hail MAN, exalted title! firſt and beſt,
On God's own image by his hand impreſt;
To which at laſt the reas'ning race is driv'n,
And ſeeks anew what firſt it gain'd from Heav'n.
O MAN, my brother, how the cordial flame
Of all endearments kindles at the name!
In every clime, thy viſage greets my eyes,
In every tongue, thy kindred accents riſe;
The thought expanding ſwells my heart with glee,
It finds a friend, and loves itſelf in thee.

Say then, fraternal family divine,
Whom mutual wants and mutual aids combine,
Say from what ſource the dire deluſion roſe,
That ſouls like ours were ever made for foes;
Why earth's maternal boſom, where we tread,
To rear our manſions and receive our bread,
Should bluſh ſo often for the race ſhe bore,
So long be drench'd with floods of filial gore;
Why to ſmall realms for ever reſt confin'd
Our great affections, meant for all mankind?
Though climes divide us, ſhall the ſtream or ſea
That forms a barrier 'twixt my friend me,
Inſpire the wiſh his peaceful ſtate to mar,
And meet his falchion in the ranks of war?

Not ſeas, nor climes, nor wild ambition's fire
In nations minds could e'er the wiſh inſpire;
Where equal rights each ſober voice ſhould guide,
No blood would ſtain them, and no war divide.
'Tis dark deception, 'tis the glare of ſtate,
Man ſunk in titles, loſt in Small and Great;
'Tis RANK, Diſtinction, all the hell that ſprings
From thoſe prolific monſters, Courts and Kings.
Theſe are the vampires nurs'd on nature's ſpoils;
For theſe with pangs the ſtarving peaſant toils,
For theſe the earth's broad ſurface teems with grain,
Theirs the dread labours of the devious main;
And when the waſted world but dares refuſe
The gifts oppreſſive and extorted dues,
They bid wild ſlaughter ſpread the gory plains,
The life-blood guſhing from a thouſand veins,
Erect their thrones amid the ſanguine flood,
And dip their purple in the nation's blood.

The gazing crowd, of glittering State afraid,
Adore the Power their coward meanneſs made;
In war's ſhort intervals, while regal ſhows
Still blind their reaſon and inſult their woes.

What ſtrange events for proud proceſſions call!
See kingdoms crowding to a Birth-night Ball!
See the long pomp in gorgeous glare diſplay'd,
The tinſel'd guards, the ſquadron'd horſe parade;
See herald's gay, with emblems on their veſt,
In tiſſu'd robes, tall, beauteous pages dreſt;
Amid ſuperior ranks of ſplendid ſlaves,
Lords, Dukes and Princes, titulary knaves,
Confus'dly ſhine their croſſes, gems and ſtars,
Sceptres and globes and crowns and ſpoils of wars.
On gilded orbs ſee thundering chariots roll'd,
Steeds, ſnorting fire, and champing bits of gold,
Prance to the trumpet's voice, while each aſſumes
A loftier gait, and lifts his neck of plumes.
High on a moving throne, and near the van,
The tyrant rides, the choſen ſcourge of man;
Clarions and flutes and drums his way prepare,
And ſhouting millions rend the troubled air;
Millions, whoſe ceaſeleſs toils the pomp ſuſtain,
Whoſe hour of ſtupid joy repays an age of pain.

Of theſe no more. From Orders, Slaves and Kings,
To thee, O MAN! my heart rebounding ſprings.
Behold th' aſcending bliſs that waits your call,
Heav'n's own bequeſt, the heritage of all.
Awake to wiſdom, ſeize the proffer'd prize;
From ſhade to light, from grief to glory riſe.
Freedom at laſt, with Reaſon in her train,
Extends o'er earth her everlaſting reign;
See Gallia's ſons, ſo late the tyrant's ſport,
Machines in war and ſycophants at court,
Start into men, expand their well-taught mind,
Lords of themſelves and leaders of mankind.
On equal rights their baſe of empire lies,
On walls of wiſdom ſee the ſtructure riſe;
Wide o'er the gazing world it towers ſublime,
A modell'd form for each ſurrounding clime.
To uſeful toils they bend their nobleſt aim,
Make patriot views and moral views the ſame,
Renounce the wiſh of war, bid conqueſt ceaſe,
Invite all men to happineſs and peace,
To faith and juſtice rear the youthful race,
With ſtrength exalt them and with ſcience grace,
Till Truth's bleſt banners, o'er the regions hurl'd,
Shake tyrants from their thrones, and cheer the waking world.

In northern climes, where feudal ſhades of late
Chill'd every heart and palſied every State,
Behold, illumin'd by th' inſtructive age,
That great phænomenon, a Sceptred Sage.
There Staniſlaus unfolds his prudent plan,
Tears the ſtrong bandage from the eyes of man,
Points the progreſſive march, and ſhapes the way
That leads a realm from darkneſs into day.

And deign, for once, to turn a tranſient eye
To that wide world that ſkirts the weſtern ſky;
Hail the mild morning, where the dawn began,
The full fruition of the hopes of man;
Where ſage Experience ſeals the ſacred cauſe,
And that rare union, Liberty and Laws,
Speaks to the reas'ning race, "to freedom riſe,
Like them be equal, and like them be wiſe."

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PETERSBURGH, April 6.

HER Majeſty the Empreſs has never enjoyed ſo good a ſtate of health as ſhe does at preſent. Tranquility and content now reign throughout the Ruſſian Empire, and the glorious peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte has occaſioned an univerſal joy.

Her Majeſty has decorated Major-General Ribas with the Order of St. Alexander, and Lieutenant Generals Prince de Wolkenſkoi, and M. de Kutuſchow, with that of St. George of the ſecond claſs—All the officers who diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the taking of Maczin have been promoted, or have obtained other marks of diſtinction. The officers who exerted themſelves at the capture of Iſmail will alſo ſhortly be recompenſed by their ſovereign. The ſucceſsful negociations of Major-General de Pahlen at the court of Stockholm have been rewarded with the government of Riga. M. de Subow, who was Aid-de-Camp to the Empreſs, has been created Aid-de-Camp General, with the rank of Lieutenant General. M. de Troſizinſky, who acted as Secretary to Count Beſborodko, has been created a knight of St. Woldimir of the third claſs. As to foreign affairs, our Court, without doubt, has a private intereſt in the ſtate of affairs, both of France and Poland, but has not yet evinced a diſpoſition to take an active part in them, except by a ſupply of money, of which the French Princes at Coblentz have been furniſhed with the ſeveral conſiderable ſums from Banking houſes at Amſterdam.

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At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the eighteenth day of May, 1792, at which time was paſſed the following.

Supplement to an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures."

WHEREAS by the third ſection of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures," it is ordained, that if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond, third or fourth payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, for the ſpace of three days after the expiration of the time limited by the law of incorporation for the ſaid payments, that is to ſay, the ſecond payment, on the 13th day of July, 1792: that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares, of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid directors and their ſucceſſors for the common benefit of the ſaid ſociety.

And whereas circumſtances render it inexpedient to exact full payment of the ſecond inſtalment on the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, or within three days thereafter.

Be it therefore ordained, by the deputy governor and directors of the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, that if the ſaid ſecond payment ſhall be made in manner following, that is to ſay, one equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of Auguſt next, one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of September next, and one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of October next, with lawful intereſt computed thereon from the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, that then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid penalty mentioned in the ſaid ſection, ſhall not be exacted, any thing in the ſaid ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

A. MERCER, Dep. Gov.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.


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